



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ference to cleanliness, that diseases of the skin would be prevalent among them, but Dr. Hyades saw only five cases during his twelve months' residence. Tuberculosis, especially in the form of phthisis, seems to be the disease which most frequently affects them.

The sick are left to themselves, though anything they ask for is readily given. Fasting and sweating are the usual modes of treatment, but recourse is often had to the *yakamouch* or *curer*, who practices massage on the patient. Dr. Hyades found that their method of manipulating the scalp for migraine was followed by speedy subsidence of the pain. The *yakamouch* is not a medicine man, as any one with fingers skillful in massage is sent for.

The writer of this notice is indebted to General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, for the opportunity of examining this important publication, a copy having been presented to the latter by Dr. Hyades.

ROBERT FLETCHER.

---

*The Land of the Lamas. By William Woodville Rockhill. New York, 1891. The Century Company. 8vo. 400+viii pp; 61 illustrations; 2 maps.*

The author of this book was four years secretary of the American legation at Peking. He tersely says, "Tibet has been my life hobby." While in Peking he gained the friendship of a Tibetan Lama from Lh'asa, who taught him the language and literature preliminary to the exploration of that country, which he undertook in 1888.

The results of this journey of several thousand miles, forming an enormous loop, with the beginning at Peking and the terminus at Shanghai, are clearly given. Our author crossed Western China, and in disguise visited the sources of the Yellow River in Tibet; made a southward detour toward the great objective point, Lh'asa, the sacred city of the Lamas, which he was destined not to reach; traversed the sources of the Yang tze, and turned his face eastward down that mighty river to Shanghai.

A large portion of this route had never been explored by Europeans, and parts of it had been previously traversed only by Abbe Huc, General Prejvalsky, and Pundit Kishen Singh.

The headings of the chapters are: 1. Peking, T'ai-yuan, Hsi-an, Lan-chou Fu; 2. Lan-chou Fu, Hsi-ning, Kumbum, Tankar; all

these localities in China, then in Tibet ; 3. Kokonor and Tsaidam ; 4. Sources of the Yellow River, Northeastern Tibet, The Nam-ts'o Tribe ; 5. Passage of the Dré-ch'u (the river of the golden sands), Jyekundo, Dergé, The Horba States, Girong ; 6. Ta-chien-lu (Darchédo)—its Commerce ; Notes on the Government, Commerce, System of Taxation, Population, Foreign Relations, etc., of Tibet ; 7. Ta-chien-lu, Ya-chou, Ch'ung-ch'ing, I chang, Shanghai. These form the topics of a closely written, interesting narrative about the people, the customs, the strange Lamaism, etc., of this country.

The supplementary notes and tables include remarks on the Foreign Tribes of Kansu ; Origin of the Prayer "Om Mani Padmé Hūm ;" Early Ethnography of the Kokonor and Eastern Tibet ; Divination by Shoulder-blades—Scapulamancy or Omoplatoscopy ; Political Geography of Eastern Tibet ; Origin of the Tibetan People, as told by the Mani-Kambum ; Notes on the Language of Eastern Tibet, and Itinerary and Barometric Observations.

The flux and reflux among the peoples north and west of China seem to portray the condition of Northern Europe during the irruptions of the barbarians. The leadership of another Ghengis Kahn appears only to be necessary and China will have a new dynasty.

Mr. Rockhill was prevented from visiting Lh'asa ; in fact, his expedition was only a bold dash into Tibet as far as possible, with the certainty of being escorted out again by the jealous officials or compelled to retreat from force of circumstances.

At the present time Mr. Rockhill is making another journey with the hope of reaching Lh'asa, aided by past experiences.

Copious foot-notes and an excellent index add much to the usefulness of the work.

WALTER HOUGH.

---

*L'Homme dans la Nature. Par Paul Topinard. 101 figs. Paris, 1891, Alcan. 352 pp. (Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale.)*

Dr. Paul Topinard is the author of three works on anthropology. The first was published in 1876, entitled *Anthropologie*. The second, called *Éléments d'anthropologie générale*, appeared in 1886, a volume of 1186 pages, setting forth minutely the results of the author's studies on the biological side of the subject, but too bulky for general use. The present volume, in addition to summarizing the